

tion and plead earnestly for the time of her promised redemption, and while they pray for the peace of Jerusalem, let the unworthy brother and servant be not forgotten.

Yours affectionately,

J. F. LANE.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.—The editor of the Baltimore Lutheran Observer has the following pertinent remarks while speaking of revivals:

"The age of revivals is not yet clean gone. Those who have been in the habit of attentively perusing our pages, have discovered that during the last few months, the indications of a general outpouring of the Spirit have been increasing, until the aspects of some of our churches have become particularly and most delightfully interesting. Revivals have recently taken place in the churches of brother Weiser, Martin, (of Va.) Van Alstine, Rutledge, (of Lebanon,) Ulrich, Guenther, Lape, and various others whose names do not now occur to our memory. Besides, we have been favored with numerous private communications both from laymen and ministers, announcing the most cheering intelligence on this subject, so that it is with the best grounds we assure our readers, that judging from the signs of the times, *Jerusalem is again about to shake herself from the dust and to put on her beautiful garments!* Verily, a cloud of mercy, rich with promise, seems at present to be hovering over our Zion, and it behooves us all to watch and pray for the high privilege of participating in its refreshing blessings. We are disposed to regard the several works of grace already referred to, as mere harbingers and antepasts of richer and more abundant blessings, held in reversion for those who by divine aid shall place themselves in a suitable condition for their blessed reception. The day has begun to dawn; the light will grow more effulgent, until the bright beams of glory shall shine upon us in all their radiant lustre, provided we as a church are found in the way of duty. But a word to the wise is sufficient."

PHILADELPHIA, and elsewhere.—We delight to trace the operations of a genuine revival of religion. It is always accompanied by an unusual anxiety and interest among the people of such congregations. It is a feature in the churches here. We have conversed with a gentleman from Boston, it is also manifest there. From Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, are received many who are soon to be the active messengers of salvation to others.

We have conversed with the Tract visitors, and have been informed that they have never known a period when such universal willingness (it may be called a desire,) to be conversed with on religious subjects prevailed, and a general corresponding solemnity is exhibited.

In Rev. Mr. Brainerd's congregation, a protracted meeting is in progress, as also in the Second African church, Mary street. Last week protracted exercises were held in Rev. Mr. Chandler's church, in Kensington.

By a letter from Rev. Timothy Stow, addressed to the editors of the New York Evangelist, we learn that a protracted meeting had been held in Montrose, Susquehanna county, in this state, the result of which was greatly encouraging. Fifteen united with the Presbyterian church of that place.

In Constantine place, Oswego county, N. Y. and the region round about, a most powerful and extensive awakening exists among the people of God and the impenitent.

A letter from the Rev. J. Tuttle, Jefferson, Franklin county, Ohio, states that a protracted meeting held in Lima, (O.) was attended with pleasing results. A Presbyterian church was to be organized shortly.

A work of grace has taken place in Pleasant Hill, Dubois county, Alabama, in which it is thought that 65 have been converted. Also at Mt. Carmel, 24 are supposed to have become pious.

Rev. C. Smith writes from Bolton, Warren co., N. Y., and states, in an account of a revival in that place, "the work at present seems marked and powerful, surpassing altogether any thing I have ever experienced in this place." Several other towns in that county were enjoying refreshing seasons from the presence of the Spirit. He thinks the number renewed in heart to exceed 100.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Churches of Manyunk and Roxboro, a few miles from Philadelphia. A very interesting report has been received by the Board of the Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church, from the Rev. S. A. Bumstead, the Pastor of said churches.

"The Church at Manyunk is, at present, visited with an effusion of God's Spirit. Many are enquiring, 'What shall we do to be saved?' and several cases of conversion have occurred."

Under a subsequent date, (31st Jan.) Mr. B. writes:—"The work of the Lord goes on in our church at Manyunk. Sabbath before last, we admitted twenty-seven to our communion; 25 on confession. There seems to be a general seriousness prevailing the congregation, and appearances are encouraging. There is also a very interesting state of things in our Church at Roxboro."—*Ch. Int.*

PARIS, KY.—We mention for the information of those at a distance, who feel an interest in the local concerns of our place, that a religious revival has been, and is progressing in this place, and that many additions have been made to the several churches.—*Paris Citizen.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The postscript of a business letter to the Editors of the N. Y. Observer, dated Rochester, Feb. 5, says: "You may be gratified to learn that we have a very interesting state of things in our churches in this city, which promises a very general revival. There have been probably over 100 conversions in the Brick church, and the work is spreading. Preaching every evening, and crowded house."

ROUTLAND, VT.—A letter to the Editors mentions the commencement of a revival of religion in Rutland.

TOWNSHEND, VT.—We were informed some time since that a revival of religion was in progress in Townshend. We understand that 42 individuals have been admitted to the Congregational church.—*Vt. Chron.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Gilmanton.—A cloud of merriment has been hanging over this place ever since the present year came in. Indeed for some weeks previous to the commencement of the year, its precious drops were beginning to fall. But especially since that time, the showers have been plentifully descending. The three Congregational churches, the Methodist church, the Calvinist Baptist church, and the three Free Will Baptist churches, have been visited and have shared more or less in the blessing. It is believed not less than three hundred have expressed a hope of being renewed in this town, within the five or six weeks past. The work has not yet abated. In some parts of the town, it is more powerful at this time than ever. And it is hoped it may still go on most gloriously.

So extensive a work of grace has never before been enjoyed in Gilmanton. It embraces some children from 8 to 10 years old. It embraces many young men, who, it is hoped, may yet preach the gospel of Christ. It embraces also a large number of heads of families. Many men in middle life, who have passed through five or six former revivals almost unmoved, have now been hopelessly renewed. The students in the Seminary, have been hap-

py instrumental in promoting the work. Replicable harmony has prevailed among the different denominations of Christians. Five different sects have united in laboring, not for a party, but for the salvation of souls and the glory of God. Such a state of things, is most blessed, and calls for devout thanksgiving to God. It is a time also of rich blessing in many towns in the vicinity. The revival has extended into nearly all the adjacent churches. Barnstead, Pittsfield, London and Meredith Bridge, are now enjoying refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord. In Northwood also, the work still continues with great power. Indeed, if we are correctly informed, there is scarcely a church in Deerfield Association, that is not in a greater or less degree experiencing the visitation of the Holy Spirit at this time. The revival at Sandwich, is said to be wonderful and continues. It is truly a season of the right hand of the most high God. We hear from different parts of the State, good news respecting Zion. What church will not arise and be in a waiting posture?—*Advocate.*

HARTFORD, Ct.—We feel authorized to say, there is evidently a special work of Divine Grace in progress in this city. It commenced about four weeks since, in one of the Baptist churches, and has extended more or less into all the congregations. And it is gratifying to be able to testify, as we can very distinctly, that the people of God here, find occasion to say, "Lo, this is our God." The work is one which God has taken into His own hands, and is carrying forward in His own way. It has been the result of no human calculations, or machinery; it is attended, so far as we know, with no tricks, or high-pressure movement, no great excitement, or noise; in short, it is no revival got up by human effort, or sustained by any means, but the work of the Lord is revealed; the operations of the Divine Spirit are powerful. And we are happy to add, what we learn from information, that the work is as powerful in the congregation of colored people as in any part of the city.—*Hart. Watchman.*

A correspondent, under date of Monson, Mass. Feb. 13, writes as follows. An interesting revival of religion commenced in this place last week. There are thirty or forty hopeful conversions, and the work is still going forward.—*Gen. Obs.*

ANDOVER.—A work of grace has been in progress in this place for three or four months, which embraces 50 or more in Rev. Mr. Langstroth's society.

MAINE.—A letter to the Editor of the Boston Recorder, dated Portland, Feb. 12, says: "We have very interesting revivals all around us, and are beginning to hope, and to look for something among ourselves. We think there is some little waking up among Christians here; our meetings for prayer are better attended, and I think that a fair amount of earnestness and laboring with God for the conversion of sinners. I hope our expectations are not to be disappointed."

Review on Block Island.—This island is situated 30 miles south of Newport, R. I. in the Atlantic ocean. Its surface is seven by four miles. It has but one township, (New-Shoreham,) and one denomination of Christians, (Baptist.) There has been an interesting revival there. The church is united to a man, and a few Sabbaths since, twenty were added to their number, principally heads of families and persons of influence. Twenty more stand as candidates for baptism. There is a large number of inquirers, and the work appears to be in its commencement.—*Ch. Watchman abt.*

Fitchville, R. I.—There has also been an interesting revival in the Baptist church of this place, resulting in twenty or thirty hopeful conversions—many enquiring. The proprietors of the factory establishments permitted their hands to attend the meetings during the day, from time to time, and shut their gates in the evening that all might attend.—*Id.*

Virginia.—There have been several extensive revivals among the Baptists in Virginia the past year.

Pittsfield.—A series of meetings has been held by the Methodists, in which other denominations united, which has been apparently much blessed.—*Id.*

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, Feb. 23, 1838.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 17th, 1838.

The proceedings in Congress for the last fortnight have fallen considerably below the average degree of interest and importance, a kind of fact which is in the main correctly indicated by the general emptiness of the lobby and galleries. In a few instances, however, the bills have been densely crowded. The Senate have been almost wholly engaged on the sub-Treasury scheme. Mr. Wright made a two days' exposition of the Bill, in a dry statistical speech, which most supposed somewhat ingenious, but few listened to. Mr. Rives followed, and offered a substitute for the Bill, a good deal like his substitute of the last session, proposing a State Bank system, limited to twenty-five Banks, to be chosen from the most sound and respectable, and located solely in reference to the condition and wants of the Treasury, requiring that all Banks selected should resume or should have resumed specie payments by the first of July next. He supported this substitute in a speech of two days, which displayed much scholarship, taste and research, and which was of course listened to throughout by a large and respectable audience. Mr. R. is an accomplished gentleman and classic scholar, with a little affectation, but no pedantry. Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire also made a two days' speech, with his characteristic plainness and common sense; against the substitute and in favor of the Bill, but for some reason, he did not fully comprehend, almost no one heard him. It was owing in part doubtless to those qualities which render his composition most comprehensible by the people at large, the want of novelty and of nice refinements. He is, however, far more respected here both as a man and statesman than his former colleague, Mr. Hill, though his present colleague, Mr. Pierce, stands very well here, and I believe justly, both in public and private estimation.

Messrs. Niles and Smith, of Connecticut, are very different men from what might be expected from one of the two States most celebrated in the Union for general learning and talent. They are both self-made men, such as might spring up from any nook in the country. Mr. N's character most evidently bears upon it the stamp of the mould of newspaper paragraphs, in which, like Mr. Hill he has long been a proficient. He also spoke two days on the sub-Treasury scheme, and though he had almost no auditors, he manifested all that astuteness which is attained by making any thing every thing to suit one's own notions, motives and achievements. I have heard it said by those who ought to be good judges of his own party, that his speech will in print tell best of all on the public mind in favor of the sub-Treasury. Mr. Smith would at once be pronounced by everybody, a chimney corner or bar room scholar. He spoke one day in favor of the sub-Treasury, and the next day against what he called the Federal party, to which he gave an identical perpetuity from 1789 to the present, and by anticipation, to all future time. He had something of an audience when he began, but they soon melted away, and the ladies of whom there was a man at all, when he began to talk of "Lousy Anna" (Louisiana.) His speech was just such as might be expected from a strong self-taught mind, imbued with all the prejudices that such a one must draw from one-sided party newspapers.

Mr. Tallmadge of New York, whom I have always regarded and represented as an honest and conscientious man, as well as a polished classical scholar, made a speech of one day against the Bill and in favor of the substitute, which was heard with deep attention, by a crowded audience above and below. He especially repelled with great boldness the charge of the President, that the late remarkable political revolution in New York State, was owing to the influence and interference of the Banks; and he showed on the contrary that in some six or eight neighboring counties, where there were no Banks, the change had been twice as great as the average change throughout the State. Mr. T. unlike Mr. Rives, casts no longing lingering looks back to the party from which he has separated. "The conservatives," he said, have been called a Spartan band; and if they are called on to lay down their arms they will give the Spartan answer, "Come and take them."

Mr. Calhoun made a very able speech in support of the sub-Treasury, and against the banking system generally; though it had more in it of the high wrought sophistry, for which he is distinguished, than any speech I ever heard from him before. To unravel his split hair fabric would take too much of your space; but I may give one example. He said the Banks, by being made the depositaries of the public money, became in effect the Treasury; and their loaning out or using that money, is therefore contrary to the Constitution, which requires that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law. This is evidently a part of the late notion that the Treasury must have a given locality or localities; and from this very reasoning it must follow, that till the money gets into such localities, and as soon as it leaves them, (for transfer,) they may be drawn and made use of in any way without infringing the Constitution. It is astonishing that such a mind as Mr. Calhoun's, should not discern the absolute necessity of making the Treasury under the Constitution, nothing more than an abstraction, or rather any thing which bears on the face of it the security, as well as what covers the substance, of the public money.

I have heard conjectures that the sub-Treasury will fail in the Senate; but I do not believe them, though Mr. Grundy and doubtless Mr. Morris will obey their instructions by voting against it. But I hear no expectation expressed that it will survive its progress in the House. Here it is thought it must fail; and the prospect now is, that we shall go on to the end of the session, pretty much as we have done, desolation behind, and darkness before.

The House were engaged more than two days on a charge of corruption by the "Spy in Washington," against a member of Congress. The galleries were crowded to overflowing, and deep excitement felt on what turned out to be a mere bubble, the member in question not belonging to that House. Mr. Rogers of Maine, then published a statement that he had drawn a specification for the invention of a lock to be used on the mail, which the inventor complained the Post Office Department had unjustly slighted; and for this work Mr. R. was to receive a quarter of the patent right. Such was his statement; but a Yankee would not guess that he was also to use his influence, (pretty much in the way the Department, to get the lock into exclusive public use. This latter service would very naturally be called "pulling the wires." Mr. Webster, at Mr. R.'s own request, has started an investigation in the Senate on this subject, which will probably be held the ensuing week; and Mr. R. will be honorably acquitted if it can be done.

The House, since they disposed of the Mississippi election, have been much engaged on the northern boundary, for the settlement of which question the Canada difficulties afford probably increased facilities; perhaps on the principle that a man is not likely much to regard an orange when he is fighting for an arm. On the same principle perhaps, a Bill has been introduced in the Senate, to establish the Oregon Territory, north of latitude 42 deg. and south of the Rocky Mountains, to be occupied by a fort and a United States military force, a port of entry to be established, and the country then made subject to the United States revenue laws. The appropriation of this Bill is \$50,000.

Mr. Webster has performed his part well and faithfully, in regard to the Commonwealth Bank pensions and fishermen's bounties, though I fear without much ultimate success; and Mr. Davis, also, in relation to your ice breaking company, in whose behalf he pushed a Bill at once almost through the Senate.

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Yours, &c.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

We have just received a file of the *Semaphore* "Friend of India," from which we glean various matters of interest respecting affairs in that quarter of the world.

The Persian language, which for seventy years has been the language in which many of the most important government transactions have been carried on, is rapidly departing from us. It had lingered in Bengal after having been abandoned in the other provinces, but is soon to be entirely disused there. "If a premium were to be offered," says an India writer, "for an essay on the best means of mystifying public business, and confounding the distinctions of right and wrong, we question whether it would not be at once awarded to the individual who should recommend the use of a foreign language like the Persian."

"The Chundrika," is the name of a paper published in Calcutta, advocating the tenets of the old heathenism of India, the burning of widows on the funeral pile, &c. It is conducted by a native Hindu, and has made high claims to the countenance of orthodox pagans, on the ground of its own eminence in such orthodoxy. The interest taken in this periodical may be seen, in the fact that its circulation is limited to twelve copies!

Education of Natives in English.—This is very much encouraged by British authorities. Many minor offices of government have been granted to such natives, other things being equal, as were the best provinces in the English language. Many new seminaries have been opened by the government at the principal stations, and several thousand youth are actively engaged in the study of English. As an instance of the prevailing taste, we may mention that when a new college was lately opened at Hooghly, in which means of instruction were furnished in Oriental and English in equal proportions, eleven hundred students flocked to the English department, while but three hundred attended the other.

The Hooghly College above named had the following singular origin. A wealthy Mahomedan, who died thirty years since, and who was of the Shia sect, left his property to the benefit of his sect, pointing out in his will the special benefits to be conferred. As the guardians of said property were guilty of great misconduct, the British government assumed the care of the property, which, under their management became so productive as to meet the specifications of the will, and leave a large surplus. This they have devoted to the interests of popular education, and on it has been founded the flourishing Hooghly College.

OPIMUM IN CHINA.

One of the Chief Councillors of the Chinese Empire, has recently entered a very earnest and able protest against a proposal to legalize the trade of opium, so as to turn the national propensity for the drug into a means of increasing the Imperial revenue. Such a proposal is only following out the precise line of policy adopted by us as barbarians, in regard to the importation and traffic in ardent spirits.

But the Chinese Chief Councillor opposes the plan, by a document which is distinguished for extensive knowledge, sound sense, and clear reasoning. In 1792 the use of opium was scarcely known in China. Even in 1817 only three thousand chests were sold there. But in twenty years following, the importation has been augmented by more than a thousand per cent, the quantity of 1836-37 having been little short of 34,000 chests.

In spite too of the royal edicts, the Chinese have begun to cultivate the noxious drug themselves. It is cultivated in six provinces in the empire. In the province of Yunnan, it is cultivated "all over the hills of the champagne country," and more than 700 chests are annually produced in only one of these provinces. From an acre planted with poppies, ten times as much gain can be realized as from one planted with rice.

The Chinese Councillor above alluded to, draws an affecting picture of the evils of the use of opium. Its marvellous influence is felt in the Chinese armies, whose discomfiture in some recent battles is ascribed to this cause. He relates the instance of the Island of Formosa, "whose inhabitants were once sprightly, active, good soldiers, and successful in battle. But the red-haired man, (Englishman,) went among them and introduced opium; the natives became feeble and enervated, submitted to a foreign yoke, and ultimately were completely subjugated. These Englishmen introduced opium into China, to weaken an feeble Celestial Empire. If not early aroused to a sense of our danger, we shall find ourselves ultimately on the last step towards ruin."

That China has been dragged beyond any fair prospect of redemption by English love of gain, can scarcely be questioned. And the amount of evil that has been thus poured upon that populous empire, defies all calculation. It has sown calamities broadcast over the land. Such has become the excessive and desperate thirst of the people for this drug, that all Imperial edicts, though written in blood, are empty sounds. "The local officers have received these edicts kneeling, and offered the usual oblation of incense, but have proceeded without delay to violate their injunctions, and have used them for no other purpose than to 'squeeze' a larger docture out of the opium merchants." Thus, government efforts, however sincere, are unavailing in preventing the evil.

The Chinese Councillor mentioned above, enlists, in the true spirit of humanity and patriotism, in the endeavor to procure the passage of laws more severe than the present, that if possible his country may be delivered from this evil. We confess we cannot but look with deep interest upon the picture thus presented before us. A great and populous empire, wounded, bleeding, enervated and approaching the brink of ruin, taking measures to force out of its borders the terrible agent of its calamities; and that agent, introduced by whom? Who speeds the fiery torrent that leaves all behind in desolation? Who gives these wounds? Who draws the life-blood of the kingdom? Who scatters the poison that so horribly destroys the body, and so fatally strikes at the welfare of the soul? It is not a pagan nation; it is not in moral darkness. It is not Japan, nor Siam, nor Burnah. The chief agent, the mightiest of all in this work of ruin, is one of the most enlightened nations on earth; England, whose praise for philanthropy and piety is echoed round the globe, whose ministers of gospel mercy are found on almost every pagan shore, are found in this same China, to join, as they most sincerely do, their own lamentations with this Chinese Councillor over this work of death!

We repeat it. It is deeply interesting to see in the document before us, a distinguished Chinese ruler attempting to stem the torrent, already all but overwhelming; to see him charge on a Christian nation, as he most justly does, the guilt of keeping in motion those engines of evil, which are fast ruining his country; to see him, in the true spirit of philanthropy and patriotism, raising his voice to arrest, if possible, the impending destruction.

We learn from the Michigan Observer that a society had been formed in that State, called "the Western Michigan Society, to benefit the Indians." It appears that a chief of the Ottawa tribe, with forty of his followers had visited some of the western settlements of that State, requesting aid to buy land for cultivation, and to obtain schools for their children, and to live and find an home under the laws of the State. The following is the language of the Chief in one part of his speech. "We want teachers, that we may learn like white men; and we have taken fast hold of your arm and cannot let you go, for you are our friend; we mean to hold on, if we can, as long as we may live; and when we fall off, we hope you will take up our children. We are poor; our minds are dark; we need light, and we look to you for it."

At the January meeting of the South Carolina Methodist Conference, a report was presented by Rev. Dr. Capers, on the subject of the religious instruction of the negroes. "It was a report of the labors of eleven missionaries located in different districts in the State, among our own colored population. The report states, there were over 4000 adults connected with the church, and over 6000 children and youth in a regular course of catechetical instruction; that the missionaries met with the kindest reception and the greatest encouragement from the planters on whose estates they labored; and that there was now Missionary ground sufficient in that State to employ one hundred laborers; that the conference stood pledged to occupy this field as fast as new means could be obtained, in Summer or Winter, in weal or woe, in life or death." Above fourteen hundred dollars were collected at this meeting in aid of said Missionary operations.

"In adopting this title, 'the church,' says the Episcopal Recorder, we are to be no more conceived as reflecting upon others or as denying the rights of others, than in familiarly calling our residence 'the house,' we deny that others have a dwelling place besides." We are glad to see an old mistake of "spiritual potestates and powers" thus corrected, viz. the mistake that non-episcopal denominations are left "to the unenvied memories of God." We are thankful that "the Zion that we love" is recognized as a part of the household of faith, and that we as really have "an house," as though a Bishop spread his wings over us.

Death of Missionaries.—We learn the painful intelligence that Rev. Jacob Thomas, a Baptist Missionary, who sailed from Boston in Oct. 1836, was killed by the sudden falling of two trees across the centre of the boat, as he was passing, with his companions, up the river Brahmaputra, on the way to his destination. The boat immediately sunk; but it being so shallow water, the rest of the company escaped. It is supposed Mr. Thomas was killed by the falling of the trees, as the largest one lay across his body. Mrs. Thomas has endured the affliction with much Christian fortitude.—Mrs. Catherine B. M. Hall, wife of the Rev. Levi Hall, who sailed from this place in the vessel with Mr. Thomas, also died at Keokuk Phyo, the 15th of July last, of a fever, after a few days illness.—*Ch. Watchman abridges.*

Remarkable Escape from Robbers.—Rev. Mr. Kincaid, Baptist missionary from India, a few months since, attempted to force his way through the wilderness from Ava to Sadiga, but failed for want of attendants and provisions. On his return, while descending a river, he was overtaken by a band of two hundred robbers, in boats, armed. He had with him four young men, Burman converts from Ava. The robbers commenced firing upon them, when Mr. Kincaid ordered them to stop, telling them it was

mean and cowardly to fire upon unarmed men, but that they might have every thing about him and his boat. They made prisoners of him and his attendants. He soon found means to escape, but fell immediately into the hands of another band, who treated him with great cruelty. While they were deliberating about putting him to death, he escaped, having been stripped almost entirely of his clothing. He fled to the mountains, and reached Ava in about six days. The native Christians escaped the robbers, but did not reach Ava till the end of six weeks, when they were astonished to find Mr. K. supposing he had been murdered.

DEAF AND DUMB.

According to the last census, there were in South Carolina, one hundred and nine deaf and dumb persons, between the years of 14 and 25. By an act of the Legislature of that State, passed in 1834, \$25,000 were appropriated to defray the expense of sending such of these persons as were indigent, to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford. But six or seven applications of the kind have been made for their aid, which is ascribed by the Commissioners to the ignorance in interior districts of the above mentioned law, and to the want of acquaintance with the character and discipline of the Hartford Asylum.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

We have received a copy of the valedictory address of Rev. Alva Woods, D. D. on resigning the presidency of this institution, which he has held for seven years, with a catalogue of the faculty and students, and a history of the institution. The address sets forth, in an able manner, the importance of maintaining our language and morals in their purity; and points out the dangers to both, in a very lucid manner.

This institution is located at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It went into operation in the spring of 1831, under the presidency of Dr. Woods, who was transferred from the Transylvania University, in Kentucky. It has flourished, under his auspices, and it now contains 101 students; the average yearly number for seven years, having been 109. The course of instruction is thorough. The Library consists of more than 3000 volumes.

This is the University at which we some time ago noticed a most disgraceful riot among the students, originating in the spirit of slavery, which they drink in from childhood, and fostered by the general practice of carrying deadly weapons. It appears that these disturbances have led to the resignation of the president; though he carries with him the unanimous approbation of the Trustees, who express great regret that his connection with the institution should cease. This is but a single instance among the many, which go to show that the existence of slavery is detrimental to the good order and improvement of society.

QUARTERLY REGISTER OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

We find in the last No. an interesting article from Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, of Randolph, Mass., on the difficulties of the Christian ministry. He shows it difficult for a minister to feel as he ought, to preach as he ought, to live as he ought, and difficult to please every man "for his good to edification." The essay closes with a judicious caution to young men to weigh well the subject of entering the ministry; and with some valuable hints to a class of persons increasing, we fear, who have been educated for the ministry, but who have declined the pastoral office. The various objections made by this class to said office are well met, and the interrogations mingled with them show the author knows how to "sling stones at an heir's breadth, and not miss."

This No. of the Register also contains an article, entitled "the encouragement of good habits of reading in pious young men preparing for the ministry, under the patronage of Education Societies." This is from the pen of Prof. Haddock, of Dartmouth College. After some valuable remarks on the character and influence of the young men in question, Prof. H. expresses his views in the form of distinct principles; that the reading in which such young men should be encouraged, should never be a primary object of education; that the student should be encouraged to read much; that too much care can hardly be taken to confine the student to original and well principled authors; that he should read with reference, if possible, to some definite end; and especially that he should habitually read a class of books whose direct tendency is to nourish moral sentiments, and diffuse a Christian spirit over the whole mental character.

This article is written in the lucid and vigorous style of Prof. H. It is full of good sense and the wisdom of careful observation, and we might say of happy experience. The essay shows the writer is capable of giving the most valuable advice in the most attractive manner. It would be wishing well to the country to desire that this essay might be read by every student in it, and that its advice might be carefully and conscientiously followed.

The present No. contains also an interesting notice of the New Hampshire Historical Society, by Rev. N. Boston, of Concord. This society was founded in 1823. It has published five volumes of 200 pages each, which, among other valuable matters contain historical sketches of some of the most important towns in the State. "The Society's Library consists of about 1,500 volumes; a considerable collection of pamphlets and newspapers; a small collection of minerals and some valuable manuscripts, ancient coins and Indian relics; the whole forming a valuable beginning."

We also find, from the pen of Dr. Church, its Secretary, a history of the General Association of the Congregational Ministers of New Hampshire. It was formed July 28th, 1747. The system of doctrines contained in the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, is the basis of the Association. Many of the Annual meetings of this body have been attended with very precious revivals of religion; and "when revivals of religion have not followed, other very decided effects of an excellent religious character have been witnessed."

This No. is also enriched with the continuation of Memoirs of Ministers who have graduated at Harvard College since its foundation, by John Farmer, and a complete list (commenced,) of the Congregational Ministers in the county of Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden, from the first settlement of the country to the present time; accompanied with historical notices of each, by Prof. B. B. Edwards. These gentlemen have done great service by labors of this kind. They have shaken the dust from piles of old manuscripts, memorials, &c. and thus have rescued from the oblivion to which they were hastening, many interesting and instructive facts relating to the early history of New England. A few such indefatigable men, scattered over the States and territories of this Union, would rescue every important character and event from forgetfulness, and furnish thus all the materials that could be of any worth to the future historians of our country.

We add, that not the least valuable article is one

relating to the history of revivals of religion in Yale College, by Prof. Goodrich. And we will only say further, what the articles noticed above more fully proclaim, that the Quarterly Register sustains nobly its previous reputation; and we hope we shall have to record in our day the setting of this glossy lunary.

TOUR UPON THE CAPE.

of religion in Yale. And we will only say that we have noticed above more loudly than elsewhere. The Register sustains us, and we hope we shall not be the setting of this country.

ON THE CAPE. (RESPONDENT.—Continued.) OFFICE, concluded.—Rev. Dr. Duff, temporary of Watts and Dod, and to be employed for the year in this country. This fund of the corporation of Harvard was left to accumulate, \$30,000. Rev. Phineas Fish, college, was commissioned in a position holding that fund, in the hands of Overseers, to labor for the poor. After having procured a half, by a corporation, he was ordained. After body was present on the matter agreed to give Mr. Fish paid quarterly, so long as he was in the country. The over- to give him the use of the appropriated as a parsonage, enough more land to summer two cows. This was set General Court.

part of Mr. Fish's ministry religious views underwent a change and the character of his corresponding change. Since then, enjoyed, as he certainly the confidence and fellow-laborers in his neighborhood, to his worth as a man, a minister. And if any correct by the cordial welcome, desired entertainment which a hospitable dwelling, I can that testimony. The continued to meet their agree- larger part of the Indians ministry with apparent in 1828. There was a small of the first, who cherished held meetings most of the some eight or nine pre- to time, to make a home have long continued been invited to perform the plantation.

withdrew one sixth of that the interest of the and that the College had in 1836, they deducted of his salary, leaving . The other half is given for religious uses, and for the support of the and his teaching school. This last deduction of the made in connection with which they represented among them; and in which he was removed, and that a fund might be appropriated pools. They were probably by the art and manage- included too in my list. It the present dissatisfaction by this unfortunate and de- by a foreign influence, ten more or less constantly influence has led many of with a jealous eye, who is (though he may not be so friendship as some others) with them in their joys and in the mingled his tears with their children and dearest of God, who has been their they, have been induced as hostile to their civil lib- have even been persuaded of wilderness which he son like the rose, and to erected by his own hand has a left title! Such an dation to Mr. Fish and the foreign interference. But considerable field opened before them, unless these would continue to widen the We had a flourishing years, which has averaged there has been no other in the three years. There is a volumes, in which the schol- degree of interest. This attended, in some seasons, most of the youth especially be members of the Sab- know two small schools kept abash, under the direction of

as, according to tradition, Since then there has been a series, three by the name of numbers about 22 mem- colored and about twenty addition, the last summer, of a member of the Sabbath which Mr. Fish preached, is the forest. It is entirely a nest of despair; but an ap- made for the purpose of al Court at its present ap- plantation, are favored with schooling. There are two a good school house has of the Commonwealth, shares, as appears from the between the ages of 4 age attendance in summer, about 15. The schools, two white teachers, are well tion of which are furnished

Rev. Mr. Hawley, agent Recorder, under the bene- of the inspired writers, because I believe it to be the solemn duty of every individual to search the Scriptures for themselves, with the aid of the Holy Spirit, and not to be governed by the views of any man, or set of men."

"To work with his hands, to open his hands to the poor, to clothe himself with silk and purple, to look well to his household, to make fine linen and sell it, to deliver gildes to the merchant, and not to eat the bread of idleness, seems to have constituted in the view of Solomon, the perfection of a woman's character and achievements."

"The New Testament has been referred to, and I am willing to abide by its decisions, but must not put my trust against the false translation of some passages by the A.M. who did that work, and against the perverted interpretation by the A.M. who undertook to write commentaries thereon. I am inclined to think, when we are admitted to the honor of studying Greek and Hebrew, we shall produce some various readings of the Bible a little different from those we now have."

"Notwithstanding my full belief, that the apostle Paul's testimony, respecting himself, is true, 'I yet believe his mind was under the influence of Jewish prejudices respecting women, just as Peter's and the apostles were about the uncleanliness of the Gentiles.' 'The Jews,' says Clarke, 'would not suffer a woman to read in the synagogue, although a servant, or even a child, had this permission.' When I see Paul abasing his head for a vow, and offering sacrifices, and circumcising Timothy, to accommodate himself to the prepossessions of his countrymen, I do not conceive that I derogate in the least from his character as an inspired apostle, to suppose that he may have been imbued with the prevalent prejudices against women."

"The book exhibits evidence of considerable research, and contains some valuable information, as to the condition of women in various countries; as well as some good suggestions in regard to female dress and education; which are, however, by no means new. We agree with her in this, that no good reason exists why the education of females should not be as thorough and substantial as that of the other sex."

LETTERS TO A SISTER. A Practical Directory for Young Christian Females: being a Series of Letters from a Brother to a Younger Sister. Designed principally for Sabbath School Teachers and their Pupil. By HENRY A. S. CORBELL. Boston, 13 Cornhill. 254 pp.

We fear this book has not yet obtained so general a circulation as it merits. It is probably in all our Sabbath School libraries; but this is not enough. "It is intended," says the preface, "not merely to be read and laid aside; but, as its title imports, to be kept as a kind of practical directory for daily living." It should be possessed by every young Christian female, especially if she be a Sabbath School teacher; "not merely for her own use, but to put into the hands of young converts in her class." The subjects treated of in these letters, are the following: viz: Importance of a thorough knowledge of the doctrines of Christianity, and the means of obtaining it; true religion is a work of grace in the heart; but it must be carried out in all our conduct; the study of the Holy Scriptures; meditation; prayer and fasting; temptation; self-denial; public and social worship; and Sabbath employments; preservation of health; present obligation; Christian activity; dress; social and relative duties; marriage; submission to the will of God; dependence upon him for temporal things; contentment under all circumstances; self-examination; appendix. A course of reading suitable for young Christian females.

LETTER to a Sabbath School Teacher from a Superintendent. This is a familiar exhibition of the most prominent duties of a Sabbath School teacher, in a small class room, designed to be distributed by superintendents to their teachers. We recommend it for general circulation.

BOSTON SABBATH SCHOOL UNION. Embracing the Schools of the Orthodox Congregational denomination. The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the Old South Chapel on Monday evening last. After prayer, the Treasurer presented his report, from which it appeared that \$729.37 had been expended in sustaining the schools during the past year, and a balance of \$32.90 remains in the Treasury. The Secretary then presented the report of the Board of Managers. After some general remarks as to the influence of Sabbath Schools upon the church and upon society, the report proceeds to notice the more glorious results of the institution, as affecting the immortal destiny of individuals, reverting to the fact that, during the first eight years of the operations of the American Sabbath School Union, 26,393 persons were reported as having been converted, in the schools connected with it; and that, in that year so memorable as a year of the right hand of the Most High, the year ending May, 1832, 5,000 teachers and 10,000 pupils were reported as the hopeful subjects of renewing grace. If there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, have we not reason to bless God and take courage, in view of such facts as these? The board would renew their grateful acknowledgments to the goodness of God, which has been often repeated, in causing his blessing to descend upon the schools under their care; but especially in view of the fact that there have been eighty-nine hopeful conversions the past year—a greater number than have ever been able to report before; and at no previous period of their existence has there been a more favorable aspect in the condition of all their schools than at the present time; as there are decided indications of the special presence of the Holy Spirit in our schools generally.

There has been a regular yearly improvement in the treatment of recent cases; the recoveries in 1834 were 82 per cent. in 1835, 82 1-2 per cent. in 1836, 84 1-5; and in 1837 89 3-5 per cent. There are now 19 cases under treatment, in which insanity has existed less than one year previous to admission to the hospital. The proportion of deaths of the whole number admitted is 5 1-2 per cent. the proportion of the whole number in the hospital last year is only 3 per cent. The proportion of deaths is much greater in European establishments; amounting to 22 per cent. in France and 24 in England.

The expenses of the hospital last year amounted to \$26,027; to this is to be added \$1,360, the amount of salaries since May 19, making the whole expenditure about \$27,387; being an advance of \$3,167 upon the expense of the previous year, occasioned by the increase of patients. After deducting salaries and items charged to individuals, the remainder divided among the average number of patients, which is 163, will make the cost of board for each patient \$2.73 a week. The Trustees, however, with the hope that provision will soon be lower, have charged but \$2 1-2 a week.

It is stated that there is no other cause from which the insane in our climate endure so much physical suffering as from cold in winter. Many patients have been received at Worcester who have been badly frozen; some in such a manner as to have lost their limbs, others a part of them. Within a week, if the date of this report a man was sent there who had been confined three years in a cage, where he had been repeatedly badly frozen, and in the late severe weather so much so, that his extremities were actually in a state of mortification when he arrived. He survived but two days.—Traveller.

General College.—The annual commencement in this institution was held on the 23d ult. The address was delivered by President Hale, and is spoken

of by the General Gazette as "marked throughout by the sound sense, elegance of style, and that strength of expression, which characterize all the efforts of its author." The degree of M. D. was conferred on fifteen young gentlemen; and the charge to the graduates pronounced by the Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Culbuck.

Officers of Harvard College.—A meeting of the Overseers of Cambridge University, was held on Thursday, in the Senate Chamber, the Governor being in the Chair. At this meeting, the Hon. James Savage was unanimously elected a member of the Board of Overseers, in the place of the Hon. Judge Davis, resigned. The election by the Corporation of James Jackson, M. D., as Executive Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, with other appointments in the medical department was confirmed.

Western Reserve College.—The last annual catalogue of this institution furnishes evidence of its prosperity and rapid growth. There are already connected with it 105 students, 14 of whom are in the Theological department. The Faculty consists of the President, Rev. G. E. Pierce, Rev. R. Nutting, Professor of Latin, Greek and Literature; Rev. L. F. Hickok, Professor of Christian Theology; Rev. E. P. Barrows, Professor of Sacred Literature; Rev. C. Long, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; Elias Loomis, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and two tutors.

The catalogue is defective in not naming, for the information of persons at a distance, the location of the College. It is situated in Hudson, Ohio, and has established a course of studies as high and unsuperior as those of the N. England colleges generally. The expenses are very low, and the industrious student has opportunity to earn a large portion of his living. Workshops, furnished with steam power, and of the tools required in cabinet making, chair making, &c., have been provided for their accommodation. Students may work in these shops from two to three hours daily. There is also a demand for other kinds of labor in the vicinity of the institution. The average earnings of the beneficiaries of the Education Society who continued through the year, by manual labor, were in 1835, \$49.90; and in 1836, \$55.20.—Traveller.

ECCLIESIASTICAL. Ordained, over the Congregational Church and Society at Saxtonville, on the 14th inst. Rev. ISAAC HOSFORD. Services, which were unusually appropriate and interesting were, Reading Scriptures and Prayer, by Rev. S. H. Hilditch, Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Harding, East Medway; Ordaining Prayer, and Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Hyde, Wayland; Fellowship of the Churches, by Rev. Mr. Moore, Natick; Address to the Church and People, by Rev. Mr. Brigham, Framingham; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Sessions, Needham.—Comm.

Installation.—The Rev. ROBERT SOUTHGATE was installed, over the Congregational Church in Waterfield, Ct. on Wednesday last.

Agents for the Recorder who have not remitted the amounts due for the present year, will very much oblige the publisher, by forwarding the amount of their subscription, as well as all others who are indebted either for advertising or otherwise.

"I do not like to read a paper that is not paid for," said a subscriber the other day as he handed us the money to pay for his paper in advance. He had received his first number for January before he paid us for this year, and that, he said, was the only paper he ever had before he paid for it.

Foreign Summary. ENGLAND.—An arrival at Halifax brings London date to Jan. 12.

It is stated in the London Observer of Dec. 31, that ministers had under consideration the propriety of recommending to Parliament, immediately after the re-assembling of the two Houses, an increase in both the army and navy—the former to the amount of 15 or 20,000 men, and the latter from 5 to 10,000. One of the chief reasons for this measure, in addition to the unsettled state of the Canadas, is the unfriendly tone of the message of the President of the United States, upon the boundary question.

It is stated that Sir Henry Hardinge is appointed commander of the forces in Cananda.

The Asiatic fleet, had made its appearance in Waterford, Ireland, on the 21st inst. There were 19 cases of cholera on board, and the appearance of the disease.

The whole number of troops ordered to Cananda is estimated at 5,750.

Mexico.—In the late speech of President Bustamante at the opening of the Mexican Congress, over the following passages which may be of some interest to our readers.

With regard to the campaign of Texas, I can only say, that it is the first duty of the government, and of the Mexicans, and that it would be acquitting myself but poorly of my functions, not to employ all my power and all my means, in order to surmount those obstacles which have hitherto delayed it; I rely, on the efficient aid and co-operation of the Legislature.

I regret to announce to you, that the government of the United States has not only appreciated the conduct of the republic in sustaining with dignity the rights of the nation; in acknowledging with the utmost candor the justice of some of the claims, and in applying to the settlement of them, but that there were 19 cases of cholera on board, and the appearance of the disease.

Domestic Summary. From the West.—We learn from the Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 10th, that Van Rensselaer was at Monroe, on the preceding day—that Duncanson and Sutherland were in the vicinity of Detroit, and that the chief body of the Navy Islanders, supposed by the late report to be captured, were in their place of destination was not known, but it was conjectured that their attack would be made at some point of the Canada frontier, between Detroit and Malden. Gen. Brady had made a requisition on Gov. Mason for six companies of militia. Considerable alarm existed on the Cananda side. The militia who had been disbanded had been summoned to reassemble. There were said to be four or five hundred regular British troops at Malden.—Daily Advertiser.

Another Battle in Florida.—Accounts from St. Augustine state that a hard battle was fought on the 24th ult. on the Cotee Hatch, between our troops, commanded by Gen. Jesup, and the hostile Indians. The Indians were completely routed, and are supposed, with great loss, although the extent is unknown. The loss on the part of our troops is seven killed on the field, and thirty-two wounded—two of whom have since died. Gen. Jesup received, during the action, a severe flesh wound in the face.

The Army.—We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle, that since the commencement of the Seminole war, sixteen officers of the Army have fallen in Florida by the rifles of the Indians; eleven have been killed, and fifteen others have died of disease from the unhealthfulness of the climate.

Apprentices in the Navy.—We believe it is not generally known among parents and guardians, that by a law of Congress in 1836 apprentices are taken into our Navy to serve until they are 21 years old. They are taught reading, arithmetic, navigation, and the art of gunnanship, and are well clothed. After serving out the time of their indenture, they will be promoted to the situation of gunners, gunner's mates, quarter gunners, quarter masters, and other situations of respectability on board ship, according to their merits. This is one step towards increasing the number of native born seamen for our navy, and it will be the means of giving employment to hundreds of boys, that might otherwise be brought up in idleness, which often leads to disgrace and ruin.

Mr. Secretary Dickerson, in his report relative to

the delay in the outfit of the Exploring Expedition, says that the command having been offered to three distinguished officers, who had declined it, "a fourth (Capt. Gregory) has been ordered, who will not be permitted to decline."

The Committee on Commerce in the U. S. House of Representatives have reported in favor of an appropriation of \$10,000 for building a Marine Hospital at New Bedford, where one has been much needed.

Arkansas Indians.—We have conversed with a gentleman just come in by land from Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas river. He informs us that the condition of this miserable tribe is pitiable in the extreme. They have no annuities from the Government; the annuities stipulated to be paid them for their land have all been settled, and their crops having failed this season, they are literally in a state of starvation and want. No man residing within the confines of civilization can appreciate the extreme wretchedness to which these miserable beings are frequently reduced.

Massachusetts Legislature.—In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Quincy, from the committee on the part of the Governor's speech which relates to the fiscal affairs of the United States, made a report, accompanied with resolutions relating to the Sub-Treasury bill, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill in aid of the Western Rail Road Corporation was read a third time and passed—your 22d says 2. Passed also in the House, and approved by the Governor.

In the House of Representatives, the Bill for establishing a Board of Bank Commissioners, passed to be engrossed. Passed also in the Senate.

Franklin Bank.—The Grand Jury have presented a bill of indictment against Josiah Danforth, Josiah Danforth, Thomas G. Danforth, Ebenezer Stevens, Ebenezer Hayward, and Samuel S. Ridgway, Directors of the Franklin Bank, charging them with criminal neglect of duty and unlawful transactions in the management of the bank. All of the persons named have been arrested, and are held to bail in the sum of \$2000 for their appearance from day to day. Their answer to the indictment is to be filed this day.

Killy Bank.—The Committee of the Legislature on the Killy Bank have made a report, embracing a statement of facts in detail with regard to its management, and recommending that its officers should not be re-elected. It appears that the capital of this institution was paid in according to the spirit of the law; as 4500 shares out of the 5000, were subscribed for by five persons, whose notes were immediately discounted for the whole amount, and more recently converted into East Boston bonds and notes.

According to the late report of the affairs of the House of Industry—there were on the 14th inst., six hundred and sixty-five persons in that institution—being a greater number than was ever before known to be supported by the city government. The whole number of the inmates at the city institutions at South Boston, viz.—the House of Industry, of Correction, and Reformation for juvenile offenders at the present time, exceeds one thousand. This excess of pauperism and crime is undoubtedly owing to the pecuniary embarrassment, and stagnation of business, which has been felt for the last twelve months.

The Legislature of Louisiana, has passed a law prohibiting free persons of color from coming into the State, and also prohibiting free persons of color who may leave the State from returning.

Specie.—The N. Y. Gazette says that the Banks of that city have contracted for the delivery there of \$1,500,000, on favorable terms; the specie to be imported from Europe without delay, and to be forthcoming before the expiration of the month of April.

Some individuals in Meriden, Conn. who were active in riotous conduct toward the Rev. Mr. Ludlow last fall, have recently been convicted before the Superior Court in Connecticut, and sentenced to a fine of \$20 a piece, and imprisonment in the common jail for six months.

Fire at New York.—The Bovey Theatre, in New York, was on Sunday morning burnt down for the third time. The property of the actors within the theatre was all destroyed. The fire originated in the Carpenter's shop, attached to the Theatre, and is said to have been communicated by an incendiary. The adjoining buildings were materially injured. The Theatre is said to have been fully insured.

Fire at Bath.—Three stores on the southern part of a block of brick buildings, were destroyed by fire on the night of 14th inst. at Bath, Me. together with the stores of the rear. The fire originated in the Carpenter's shop, attached to the Theatre, and is said to have been communicated by an incendiary. The adjoining buildings were materially injured. The Theatre is said to have been fully insured.

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IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY. THE Summer Term will commence on Wednesday, March 1st. Tuition, \$4.00 per session, including a copy of six weeks. It is requested that, as far as practicable, applications should be made before the 1st of April, and that letters on this subject, should be addressed to Miss L. P. Grant, Ipswich, Mass. CHARLES KIMBALL, Secy.

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN. Spring Term at this Institution will begin, Monday, March 12. Tuition, \$4.00 per session, including a copy of six weeks. No scholar will be received for less than a quarter, nor any deduction made, except in case of sickness. References.—Rev. Dr. Fay, and G. W. Warren, Esq., Charlestown—Rev. A. Fickett, Reading—Rev. J. Bennett, and Rev. Dr. Kimball, Woburn. J. KATHAM, Principal.

WESTMINSTER ACADEMY. THE Spring Term in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March, under the direction of Mr. ROBERT S. HITCHCOCK as Principal, and such assistants as may be needed. In behalf of the Trustees, J. W. Weston, Westminster, Feb. 23, 1838. 20c. CYRUS MANS, Secy.

The Minister of Micklefield. BIRMINGHAM. A notice of the late Minister of Micklefield, has been published in some of the Presses of the country, which, we are informed, has been extensively circulated, and is now being reprinted. The Minister of Micklefield, in an additional service would be rendered to the temperance cause, in compliance with this suggestion, to publish a notice of the public under the title of the Minister of Micklefield. In Press, and will be published in a few days by WHITFIELD & DANIELL, No. 4 Cornhill. Feb. 23.

The Tourist in Europe. A Concise Summary of the various routes, objects of interest, &c. in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland. With hints on time, expenses, hotels, conveyances, passports, &c. &c. Memoirs during a tour of eight months, in the continent of Europe, by the author of "An Introduction and the General History." Just Received and for Sale by WHITFIELD & DANIELL, No. 4 Cornhill. Feb. 23.

Oven on Spiritual Mindness. THE grace and duty of being spiritually minded, declared and practically improved, by the late Rev. Wm. P. F. & DANIELL, No. 9 Cornhill. Feb. 23.

A Set of Sabbath School Library Books. CONSISTING OF 280 Volumes, published by the American Sunday School Union; well bound and numbered, may be had in a substantial, handsome, and portable form, for \$1.00, &c. for \$2.00. Complete sets thus prepared are for sale at the Depository, No. 22 CORNHILL STREET, and which will be sent by express, on application, to any part of the United States. All new publications of the Society immediately received at the Depository. Feb. 23.

The Path of Peace—by Abbott.—2d Ed. PUBLISHED BY CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street, Boston. The Path of Peace, or a Practical Guide to Duty and Happiness; by Rev. John S. Abbott, Author of "Mother and Child," &c. &c. Embellished with a Frontispiece. This little volume is distinguished, as are all the writings of the Messrs. Abbott, by a pleasing and profitable presentation of great Christian principles to the very details of daily life. It is a searching work, and no man can read it, without being kindly, yet truthfully rebuked for unfaithfulness to himself, his family, the church, and his neighbor. We could wish all church members would make it their volume.—Portland C. Mirror. Feb. 23.

THE REV. JOHN HARRIS' WORKS. MAHARON, or, Conversions the Sin of the Christian Church. A True Story. Third Edition. Upwards of four thousand copies of this work have been sold in this country, and more than 2,000 in England, and the demand still increases. It has been translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c. and its circulation promoted by benevolent individuals, and by the votes of many churches and associations. ZERILION, or, the Moral Claims of Science stated and enforced. A True Story. First American, revised from the first London edition, and edited by the Rev. William M. Prescott, Esq. of Boston. This work has been translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c. and its circulation promoted by benevolent individuals, and by the votes of many churches and associations. ZERILION, or, the Moral Claims of Science stated and enforced. A True Story. First American, revised from the first London edition, and edited by the Rev. William M. Prescott, Esq. of Boston. This work has been translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c. and its circulation promoted by benevolent individuals, and by the votes of many churches and associations.

HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA the Catholic, of Spain. In 3 vols. 8vo. full cloth, with three portraits on Steel, of Ferdinand, Isabella, and Columbus. By Wm. H. Prescott, Esq. of Boston. This interesting work, which the author has been employed for ten years, exhibits the important revolutions which have taken place in the history of Spain, and the progress of the establishment of the Inquisition—the Conquest of Granada—the Expulsion of the Jews—the Conquest of Naples—the Discovery and Colonization of America—the Jesuit Institutions of Castile and Aragon, &c. &c. the greater part of the work being entirely new to the English reader. For Sale by H. B. FARRIS, 111 Washington street. Feb. 23.

NOTICES. The next meeting of the North B. B. Association will be at the house of Mr. W. W. Wadsworth, No. 3 Mount Vernon Place, in Boston, on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 6 o'clock A. M. W. W. Wadsworth, Secy.

To Correspondents. Temperance Notes.—We have received two Communications on this subject. If the (anonymous) writer wishes information on this subject, the most direct way to obtain it, is to apply to the gentleman who has advertised the article for sale—"Paragon" in our next.

MARRIAGES. In this city, George F. Jefferson, Esq. of New York, to Miss Sarah H. White. In New York, Mr. Wadsworth, No. 3 Mount Vernon Place, in Boston, on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 6 o'clock A. M. W. W. Wadsworth, Secy.

DEATHS. In this city, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Aaron Blake, of Bristol, Me. aged 15 years.—13th inst. Ellen Caroline, daughter of A. Washburn, Jr. 14 years.—14th inst. In Lowell, Mrs. George Gould, of Boston, 36—Mr. Levi Phillips, 47.

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Poetry.

THE DEW-DROP AND THE STREAM.

BY MARY COLLING.

The brakes with golden flowers were crown'd,
And melody was heard around,
When near a stream, a dew-drop shed
Its lustre on a violet's head.
While trembling to the breeze it hung,
The streamlet as it roll'd along,
The beauty of the morning dew,
And thus the sparkling pearl address'd—
"Sure, little drop, rejoice we may,
For all is beautiful and gay;
Creation wears her emerald dress,
And smiles in all her loveliness;
And with delight and pride I see
That little flower bedew'd by thee;
Thy lustre with a gem might vie,
While trembling in its purple vie."
"You may rejoice, indeed, 'tis true,"
Replied the radiant drop of dew.
"You will no doubt, as you move,
To flocks and herds a blessing prove;
But when the sun ascends on high,
Its beam will draw me to the sky;
And I must own a humble power,
I've but refresh'd a humble flower."
"Hold!" cried the stream, "nor thus repine,
For well 'tis known a power divine,
Subservient to His will supreme,
Hath made the dew-drop and the stream.
Thou' small thou art, (I that allow),
No mark of Heaven's contempt art thou;
Thou' hast refresh'd a humble flower,
And done according to thy power,
All things that are, both great and small,
One glorious Author form'd them all.
This thought may all reprimands quell,
What serves His purpose serves Him well."

Discussion.

For the Boston Recorder.

WHAT IS DUTY?

In my last communication, I said that it is the duty of the Christian community at the North, to inform themselves in respect to the nature of Slavery, and endeavor to give a brief analysis of the subject. It is, in the abstract, that state in which a man is reduced to the condition of a thing, so that he no longer has rights of his own, but all those rights which he naturally possesses are absorbed by another. This is the essential element of Slavery.

But it is also important to understand its accompanying evils. On this topic, however, it is needless to dwell; for none can be ignorant of the mental and moral degradation, and the frequent physical sufferings which it entails on its subjects. They are, to a great extent, in a state of ignorance and debasement as deplorable, according to the testimony of slaveholders themselves, as that of the heathen. Here then, in the bosom of this Christian republic, are more than two and a half millions of men, held in a condition which subjects them to all that necessity, as it might be shown,) to the desolating and hopeless of heathenism. That there are exceptions, I will not deny. But such are unquestionably the general fact. It ought to be known more extensively by northern Christians, that multitudes of slaves are raised for the market in this free country, just as our farmers raise sheep or swine. This is one of the most lucrative kinds of business in some of the southern States, and were it not for this, probably Virginia and Kentucky would have before now abolished Slavery. Since a demand arose in the southwestern States, the traffic has been carried on upon a large scale; and this, far more than abolition extravagance at the North has put back the cause of emancipation.

Another thing which ought to be more generally known and execrated, is the fact that female slaves have no protection from the base passions of the licentious. From a very early age, and to an extent which will hardly obtain credence in a virtuous community, they are compelled to yield to the will of their superiors, young or old, for the vilest purposes. Personal purity among them is a comparatively rare virtue. They are taught that their master's will is their supreme law, and from it they can have no appeal. They must, therefore, submit to whatever he demands. Thus, a wide door is opened for licentious indulgence. The morals of the whites, as well as of the blacks, are corrupted; the sons of the slaveholder grow up from childhood in the practice of the worst of vices, and on men of the plantations you will find every shade of color, from the Ethiopian jet, to the scarcely tarnished fairness of the European. No careful observer can long reside in the southern States without discovering, at almost every turn, disgusting proofs of the prevalence of this debasing and ruinous vice. And were there no other evidence of the foulness of American Slavery, were there nothing else connected with it provoking to the intensest justice of heaven, this surely is enough to arouse from the slumbers of indifference, every friend of virtue and of man.

I will not, in this connection, speak of physical sufferings. Instances of shocking cruelty there are doubtless are. It is sufficient that the slave, however he may be abused, can have no adequate redress. No slave can testify against his master, and as masters are rarely found willing to testify against each other, the injured party has no resource. Even where death ensues in consequence of cruelty, the laws have so many provisional loopholes, that the man-slave can almost invariably escape without punishment. In such circumstances, it cannot be expected that the operation of the system should be free from cruelty. Where did ever man, depraved selfish man, especially when accustomed from childhood to gratify every base passion of his heart, practice universal forbearance and kindness toward those over whom he had all but unlimited and irresistible control? Unquestionably and cruelty are fostered by the system; nor will man remain man, can we look for different results. That some remain uncontaminated, and that many instances of kind treatment may be found, will not be denied. Nor can it be denied, on the other hand, that the system does, and ever must while it exists, afford facilities for the practice of vices and cruelties appalling to every pure and benevolent mind. Can we then remain indifferent, and suffer sin on our neighbor unrebuked?

For the Boston Recorder.

WHAT IS DUTY?

Mr. Editor, I like to see articles in your paper with this caption, especially when the question is in reference to the subject of Slavery; and I am also glad to have you "invite attention" to the question proposed, in your last, by "A Lover of Truth and Duty." "A Lover, &c.," asks—"Is there not something unbecomingly the meekness and gentleness of Christian ministers, to combine in their official character, to express opinions on subjects which are connected with, and agitate the government itself?"

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